JUSTICE FOR COLORED MEN

A Strong Address from Twelve of the Most Prominent Members of the Race.

A Clear Review of the Political Situation, and a Plain Statement of the Duty of Colored Voters to Support Republicans.

To the Colored Men of the United States: Fellow-citizens-Our warrant for addressing you is our interest in a common cause. We are on the eve of another presidential election. In Its bearing on the destiny of the colored people of the United States it will, in our judement. prove to be only a little less important than that by which Abraham Lincoln was elevated to the presidential chair twenty-eight years ago. In that election there were involved secession, rebellion and a four years' war, to make the slavery of the colored race perpetual in this Republic. It also held among its consequences the suppression of rebellion, the defeat of the object of the rebellion and the reconstruction of the Union on a basis of liberty and equality to all the people. The parties to these results will confront each other again in the pending presidential election. The same moral and patriotic sentiments that were cherished by the Republican party at that time are still cherished by that party, and a similar constancy in the opposite direction is manifested by the Democratic party. One represents the culture, the industry and progressive spirit of the North, and the other affiliates with the South and finds its main support in all that is left of an extinct system of barbarism. It sympathized with re-bellion, resisted the abolition of slavery, fought against the enfranchisement of colored sitizens, and to-day deprives them by fraud, violence, murder and assassination, of the exercise of that constitutional right in most of the old slave States. The election soon to take place will decide which of these parties shall have possession of this government and sway the destiny of the Republic for the next four years, and possibly for the next twenty years. In view of this fact its importance cannot well be overestimated or overstated; and no class of citizens bave a deeper interest at stake, or a more solemn responsibility resting upon them in cheesing between these parties and the colored people in the doubtful States; for it may

We take it for granted, fellow-citizens, that not one of the statements here made, or the facts here narrated, will be questioned or denied. They are prominent points in the political history of our country. Conspicuous on its page, they are equally forcible in the lesson they teach and the duty they make plain. No man will be likely to go wrong who studies this hisfory and who wishes to conserve his bloodbought liberty in this Republic. And yet, one Peason we have for addressing you is the fact that the lesson of this history does not seem to have impressed all of our people as it should. For the first time in all the years of our political enfranchisement, we are confronted in the pending presidential campaign with the strange and unnatural spectacle of a colored Democratic party organized with a view so to dispose of its voice and vote as to defeat the Republican party, and, if possible, to make Democratic rule permanent. No position ever taken by any class of colored people in this country seems to us civil and political rights than this.

involve not only the loss of the elective fran-

chise, but the loss of citizenship itself.

Nevertheless we must assume that the men identified with this organization are honest and really hope to accomplish something for the welfare and advancement of the race, and we therefore invite attention to some reasons in favor of

a different course. First, we ask them to observe that the Republican party has inscribed over the very gateway of its platform renewed devotion to the rights and liberties of our people in common with all others. It holds to the sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free balot in all public elections and to have that ballot duly counted. It holds that the free, honest, popular ballot and the just and equal represen-tation of all the people is the foundation of our republican government, and demands effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections, which are the fountain of all public authority. In our belief these are no idle words; they are utterances of a body of men remarkable for all the qualities that give weight so organize American citizenship. In the face of this declaration of the Republican party and the attitude of the Democratic party upon the same question, the position of those who would stampede the colored vote in the doubtful Northern States to the Democratic party seems so us like deserting friends and supporting enemies. Parnell abandoning Gladstone and going over to Lord Salisbury, the Irish people desertng the Libera: party of England and giving being support to the Tory party, by which they oppressed and tormented, would not present

pectacle more grotesque and revolting than a dy of negroes in this country calling themelves Democrats and denouncing the Repubdican party; yet, as we have said, knowing how easily men may be misled by appearances rather than by reality, we cannot doubt the sincerity of some of the men prominent in this strange and extraordinary movement. But astonishment is not argument, and it becomes us to re-fute their theories rather than express amaze-

pent and denunciation.

dumb, driven cattle.

The first ground upon which these people jusdiff the organization of a black Democratic party is that the colored people should not be members of only one party, but should divide recisely as other members of the body-politic Livide their votes between the parties.
This argument has the appearance of soundness, and doubtless has great weight with some well-meaning pereights of colored citizens. If the parties stood upon the same level, were pervaded by the same spirit, and were controlled by the same influences, the argument for division would have lome justification; but there is no such community of feeling, no such identity of controlling influences in the character of the two great parties. Geographically and socially, and in all is traditions, the Democratic party stands today with the men who, for two hundred years, have bought, sold and scourged us as they would

merican citizens. It has never retracted the petrine that the amendments to the Constitution making us citizens and investing us with the elective franchise were revolutionary, unustitutional and void. Its candidate for the e-presidency. Mr. Thurman, scouts with infable scorn the idea of our equal citizenship. It is significant that the only ground of hope of success of the Democratic party in this elecsion is the solid South, with its hundred and afty-three electoral votes in that section, and ose of one or two States in the North. That party has made the South solidly Democratic the cart-whip and the shotgun, and it now opes to debauch a sufficient number of colored in the doubtful States the scale in its favor. Pull well do we know the origin of the Indianapolis colored Democratic | convention. On its face it carried the evidence of contrivance and the lack of spontaneity. Its whole proceedings implied the presence of an unseen hand that

That party has never admitted our equality as

dared not make itself manifest. The Republican party has no need to extempogize any such convention. The colored people are spontaneously and instinctively Republican, and when they seem otherwise it is due to some al or individual and accidential cause. It originated in the free States. It represents the free schools, the free speech, the free instituons and the humane sentiments that distinmished the North from the South, the civilization of the century, as against the barbarism and race prejudices of bygone ages. To divide our votes between those two parties at this election would be of all political mistakes the graatest and most reprehensible. It would be puthe dignity of this Nation on the side of riolence, rapine, lynch law an murder of

Again, it is said that Irish citizens have seen he folly of acting as a body with the Democrate party, and that they have now wisely divided and given a gart of their vote to the Republican party, and that we should imitate this wisdom. The trouble with this argument is that there is no analogy between the two cases. Our relaion to parties in this country is essentially different from that sustained by Irish citizens

or by German citizens. They have no need of the support of either party in respect to citizenship, for they have no rights in controversy and no wrongs to redress. Years ago there arose a political party opposed to the Irish as now the Democratic party is opposed to the negro. The man who at that time would have counseled Irshmen to join that anti-Irish party would have been denounced-and very properly-as a knave or a fool, and yet that is precisely what we are now asked to do

by the negro Democratic party. But it is argued that by joining the Demoeratic party we shall give it a motive for treatag us more kindly and justly than we can exit to do while we act exclusively with the Republican party. Plausible as this argument perience. Nobody thinks of joining the rum-seller to promote temperance, the gambler to suspress gambling, the lewd to promote purity, or thieves to promote nonesty. On! but it is said, y acting with the Democrats we shall conciliate hem and soften their animosity against us. We swer in the words of Holy Writ, "Cans't thou ill out the leviathan with an hook?" President yes tried this conciliatory policy an

drew the army from the South at the bidding of the Democrats. He also took a Democrat into his Cabinet, but what did it avail! The negro, as a political force in the South, disappeared from that day. The generous and confiding negro members of the Georgia Legislature voted their old masters into the seats they had forfeited by rebellion, but they had scarcely taken their places in the Legislature before they voted their generous and forgiving colored brethren out. This Democratic movement among colored men bas had more than four years' growth, and should have by this time borne some fruit. Can any of its advocates show that murder and rapine in the South have diminished? Can anyone of them show that there is less repugnance to negro suffrage in that section! Has any Democrat become less vehement in denunciation of negro rulef Have lynch law, midnight raids, wholesale massacres in Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina and Alabama ceased? Has any Democrat on the floor of the Senate or House of Representatives made a motion to inquire into Southern lawlessness and violences Oh, colored men, be not deceived! The political power that is crushing you can be met only by a superior political power. Democratic violence can only be suppressed by Republican respect for law and justice.

Again, it is said that Mr. Cleveland is a good man, and therefore we should vote for Mr. Cleveland. How inexpressibly shallow and short-sighted is this argument. Suppose it be granted that Mr. Cleveland is a just man and desires to protect colored citizens in the exercise of their constitutional rights, what is he and what is any man in the presidential chair without the support of his party! As against his party. he is only as a feather against a whirlwind. In the hands of his party, Mr. Cleveland is as clay in the hands of the potter. His friendly words towards us simply shake the air and evaporate into emptiness. His one-term talk, his civilservice reform talk, his talk of the rights of the colored men to vote, vanish into thin air when brought face to face with his party. In choosing Mr. Cleveland you choose the Democratic party, and the party is more than the man. "Men die, but parties live on." They change their representatives by the law of availability, but retain their own character with steady uniformity and stability. Its tactics may change, its character never. The Democratic party kills the negro at the South for success, and coddles the negro at the North for the same thing.

It is not so much the throne that should determine our political course, but the power behind the throne, and the South is the power behind the throne in this case.

Perhaps there is no argument less entitled to respect urged by those who would stampede the colored vote in the North to the Democratic party than that the Republican party has failed to protect negro suffrage at the South. The best answer given to this complaint is by our Republican candidate for the presidency. "Against whom have the Republican party failed to protect you?" In this question there is a whole volume of wisdom. Who but Democrate have by violence prevented the exercise of negro suffrage! Who but Democrats have employed the shotgun to deter the pegro from voting? We say to negro Democrats in the North, if your indignation against the Republican party is hot it should be ten-fold hotter against the Democratic party. But it is not true that the Republican party has not endeavored to protect the negro in his right to vote. The whole moral power of the party has been, from first to last, on the side of justice to the negro, and it has only been baffled in its efforts more inconsistent, illogical and disastrous to our | to protect the negro in his vote by the Democratic party.

Another singular argument is employed by our black Democratic friends on the score of our manhood. They call upon us to quit the bondage of the Republican party and assert our independence. What do they mean by this baughty exhortation? Do they wish us to organize a negro party! Is it not evident that such a party in this country would be as an eggshell among cannon-balls, and would invite its own destruction from both of the great political parties! No such balance-of-power party could live long enough to achieve any success. This is a country and a government for all the people and by all the people. No negro party, no Irish party, no German party, no party of race or religion can flourish on our soil. To us isolation is death and alliance is life. Political independence can have no existence in organized society. We must depend upon one party or another, or else go back to barbarism. But these people who are shouting independence in our ears only mean that we shall leave what they call our bordage to the Republican party, and accept what they would fain make us believe to be the milder bondage of the Democratic party.

Fellow-citizens-In conclusion, we earnestly

entreat and implore you to remember that in casting your votes this fall you will not be casting them for yourselves alone. You are in some measure the custodians of the political and civil rights of the great mass of our people. You are reasonably safe in the section where you reside. It is your good fortune ito be protected by the moral ideas of the people among whom you dwell. They hate fraud, and abhor the shedding of innocent blood. But this is not so with the section where the mass of our people reside. There are good white men and women in the South, but they are powerless against the rapine and murder that prevail among them, and of which our people are the victims. As in the time of slavery, so now, for any white man to "take up" for a negro, is to make himself a target for the assassin's bullet. The agony and death of the negro is the delight of the South ern regulators. There is in all the solid South no sentiment to rebuke, no law to punish, no power to suppress the atrocious crimes of its people. The men of power and influence either defend or remain silent in respect of them. We are to vote this fall for those who cannot vote for themselves. There are none of us so ignorant that we do not know how our downtrodden brothers at the South would have us vote, nor are we ignorant as to how their oppressors and tormentors would have sumption that the two great parties are equally | us vote. The fact that the "solid South" is for | 1887. Just in their consideration of the character and | Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman should make the colored vote of the entire North solid for Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton. To vote with the Democratic party is to vote as the ballot-box stuffers, the midnight marauders and negro-murderers of the South would have us to vote. Is it not plain that every colored man who votes on that side stabs the cause of his people and makes himself, consciously or unconsciously, a traitor and an enemy to his race! Again we implore you to remember that the whole question of the future of the negro in the South is involved in the election now before you. The negro as a citizen and a voter is not yet beyond question. His title to these rights is not so firmly established as to be out of danger. The Democratic party is controlled by the South. The South is the source of its power. Its policy is dictated by the South. Now let this party thus conditioned, thus controlled and thus disposed get possession of the executive chair, the Senate, the House of Representa-tives, the Supreme Court of the United States; let it get possession of the sword and the purse of the Nation; let it appoint all the officers and agents to carry on this government, and where will then be our negro citizenship? Where will be our negro suffrage? If our people are denied these qualities now, by force and fraud, will they not be so denied by law when the same party finds itself in power! Will not that party do by law, when it has the power, what it does by force when it has not the powerfe Fellow-citizens, our duty is done. The case is plainly before you. We have stated fairly the arguments by which the colored Democratic movement is supported and have as fairly refuted those arguments. We have

placed before you the true character of the opposing parties, and pointed out the consequences likely to follow from the election of one or the other of those parties. It now remains for you to decide which you will support. A solemn responsibility rests upon you. You hold in several of the Northern States the balance of power between the two parties. You can decide which of these two parties shall control the destiny, not only of the Republic, but of the colored race. It is for you to say whether a party repre senting the industry, the enterprise, the education, and the highest civilization of the Repub lic shall govern the country, or whether it shall be ruled by that part of our land long bleated by slavery, and now the theater of the cart-whip and shotgun. It is for you to say whether the party that saved the Union, abolished slavery, made you citizens, invested you with the right to vote and hold office shall rule this Republic, or whether the party which was the ally of slavery and rebellion and which bitterly and relentlessly oposed the freedom and enfranchisement of your brethren in the South shall rule this Republic. The eyes of the friends of freedom the world over are upon you. The eyes of our oppressed, persecuted and heart-broken brethnot reverently say that the eyes of the Almighty are upon you! And all alike implore you in this crisis to do your duty, and bitter and damning will be the reproach of any colored citizen who shall forget his solema duty in this hour, and whose voice and vote shall assist in giving

joyous victory to the party of lynch law and murder now ruling the solid South. FREDERICK DOUGLASS, District of Columbia. ROBERT SMALLS, of South Carolina. ISAAC S. MULLEN, of Massachusetts. PERRY H. CARSON, of District of Columbia. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, of Louisiana. W. S. SCARBOROUGH, of Ohio. WM. H. JOHNSON, of New York. F. L. RARNETT, of Illinois.

J. W. CROMWELL, of District of Columbia.

J. C. WEARS, of Pennaylvania.

N. W. TOWNSEND, of Indiana.

JNO. R. LYNCH, of Mississippi. AVER'S SARSAPARILLA, sending the brain see sound both mind and body.

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

Freight Traffic Limited by Cars. Freight traffic over all Indianapolis lines is really limited by the cars which the respective roads can command. In this there is no exception, and while in making comparisons with the movement in corresponding weeks of 1887 and 1886 a lighter movement is shown, it is not for lack of business but on account of the scarcity of cars. Eastward there is a good movement of grain and flour, and the tonnage of lumber going forward is larger than for some time past. Then there has been an improvement in shipments of live stock, and the cotton crop begins to move quite freely. The fact that all the Eastern lines are 500 to 1,000 cars behind their orders gives ample testimony that there is more business than at the corresponding period last year if the roads had the ears to handle it with. The prospects that east-bound rates are about to advance, largely increases the orders for cars. Westbound business is heavy, consisting largely of merchandise, coal and coke; in addition to this shipments of furniture, have largely increased in the last two weeks, especially over the trans-continental lines. North-and-south lines were never doing better, behaving admirably in the matter of maintenance of rates, and carrying a large tonnage. Just now shipments of flour and provisions, to Southern markets, are heavy. Another important item with the South ern roads is carrying machinery for new manufactories nearing completion at Southern points. Shipments northward are hardly up to the usual average, the yellow fever scare more or less affecting north-bound business from even the Southern pineries. Local business is excellent, grain and other provisions of the farm being the most important of the in-bound shipments, while shipments of groceries, dry goods and furniture out-bound are heavier than usual. All along the line there is a healthy tone to business, and as a rule rates are better maintained than at any time in many years. The fact is that local rates, through the rulings of the interstate-commerce act, have touched such low figures that to cut them now would be simply suicidal. Below is given the number of cars received and forwarded at Indianapolis in the week ending Sept. 29, as compared with the corresponding weeks, 1887 and 1886:

Name of Road.	Loaded cars, 1888.	cars,	cars,
L., N. A & C. Air-line	212	264	220
I., D. & W	470		297
I. & V		582	462
C., H. & I	894	684	632
L. E. & W. (Ind'polis div.)	555	460	608
O T & W (Eastern	615	784	991
O., I. & W. Eastern	814	902	723
C T St T. S.C (Lafavette.	1,960	1,922	1,899
C., I., St. L. & C. { Lafayette. Cincinnati.	2,075	2.084	1,869
J. M. & I	981	1,221	1,081
C., St. L. & P. {Columbus Chicago	11,464	1,797	1,711
Chicago	405	276	388
Vandalia	1.991	2,089	2,071
I. & St. L	1,869	2,084	1,907
Bee-line	2,164	2,310	2,383
Total	17,004	17.651	17,245
Empty Cars		5,310	
Total movement	22,137	22,961	22,501

Good Work of Heavy Engines. Engines Nos. 128 and 129, which the Cincin-

nati, Hamilton & Dayton Company purchased a few months ago to haul the express trains over the C., H. & I. division, are doing such satisfactory service the company have adopted this type of engine as their standard. These engines are Schenectady build and weigh, empty, 97,000 pounds. They were received last spring and have averaged to run 7,560 miles every thirty days. The train performance sheets for August last show the actual cost of these engines per mile run to have been as follows: Repairs, 1.6 cent; fuel, 6.1 cents; stores, 3 cents; wages of engineer and fireman, 44 cents, making the total cost per mile run 12.4 cents. The average cost of running their other engines on the road was 17.4 cents. This was on a total mileage of 274,388 miles for engines, 547,688 for passenger soaches, 1,721,369 miles for loaded freight cars and 488,275 miles for empty freight cars, making a total mileage of 2,757,432 miles. During the month the passenger engines run 114,-574 miles; the freight engines, 70,832 miles; the ballast engines, 10,138 miles; the switching a visit with friends in Chicago. engines, 74.164 miles; helping engines on grades, 4,680 miles, making the total of 274,388 miles run by the engines in service. The ex-hibit made by \$128 and 129 is a strong argument in favor of heavy passenger engines for passenger service, and is good evidence that in their use a railroad company takes a long step toward cutting down operating expenses without reducing the number of men in this branch of service, or cutting down their pay.

Personal, Local and State Notes. W. B. Williams, general freight agent of the Dayton & Ironton road, formerly with the L, B. & W., spent Sunday in the city.

Saturday there were handled on the Vandalia lines 134 freight trains, hauling 1,434 loaded cars; and the passenger trains were moved with their usual promptness. Coal mines will be opened this month on the

Cannelton branch of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis road from which it is proposed to supply New Albany with its coal. E. C. Murphy, formerly superintendent of the Indianapolis, Peoria & Chicago, now superin-

tendent of the Humeston & Shenandoah road. is spending a day or two with friends in this The earnings of the Ohio, Indiana & Western

are again reaching respectable figures, and it is

stated that September this year will show an increase of some \$10.000 over those of September, The Mutual Benefit Association of the Bee line and the I. & St. L. roads hold their annual

meeting in this city Oct. 17, and have arranged for a grand supper on that evening in the new station dining-rooms. The Bee-line people this morning put on a round-trip rate from Cleveland to St. Louis at \$7, and from points this side proportionately

low, until Indianapolis is reached, where the \$3 round trip holds good. An ex-superintendent of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland road writes the friends of the property in Boston that the gross earnings

ought this year to reach \$900,000. He says that the last year he was superintendent it came The Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis company has this summer been making extensive improvements to its road bed. A large mile-

good deal has been done in the way of reballasting with stone and gravel. The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago people will, on securing independent terminal facilities at ludianapolis, not only erect a large freight depot here, but a round-house and shops, in which to do repair work, which will give em-

age of heavier steel rail has been laid and a

ployment to fifty or more men. In commenting on the organization of foreign stockholders for the purpose of protecting their interests in American roads, the New York Commercial Bulletin says it is the most melan choly instance on record of shutting the stable

doors after the horse has been stolen. Judge R. T. Dorsay has taken possession of the Rome & Decatur road as its receiver, and has appointed Maj. R. Bacon superintendent. Considering the yellow fever conditions, it is probable that Judge Dorsey did not consider it necessary that he should be on the grounds to take possession.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois is evidently a pet road with capitalists. Already their new bonds have been taken and at a premium. It is stated that this road in August shows a surplus of earnings above fixed charges and operating expenses of \$40,000, and September will show even better results.

It is expected that the passenger rate from Indianapolis to New York will to-day drop to 87.75. The general passenger agents show no disposition to restore rates, and it is believed that the present demoralized condition of things will exist until the trunk-line presidents of the Eastern roads take the matter in hand. The lines of the Pennsylvania Company west

of Pittsburg for the eight months of 1888 show

a deficiency in meeting all liabilities of \$114.715. Loss as compared with the same period in 1877, \$607,846. It is quite evident that the Penneyl vania, in their efforts to punish other roads for cutting rates, inflict injury upon themselves. It is reported that the disrupted condition of the Central Traffic Association and the failure of the recent meeting of the trunk-line presidents may result in the union of both associations in a single organization. If both organiza-

tions are too unweildy to handle separately how is it to help matters to combine them under one By the first of next month the North Bend cut-off on the C., I., St. L. & C. road will be completed, and the freight trains as well as the passenger trains will be run over it. The more that is seen of this improvement the more parent does it become that it was a grand thing

to do, and the \$200,000 or more that it cost is money well expended. One of the officials of the Lake Erie & Western road says it is highly probable that in con-nection with the Chicago & Atlantic they will establish another through line between Indianapolis and Chicago. They made good time with their special from Chicago on Saturday last, and this has encouraged them in the belief that it

line between these points. The fact is that they have a shorter line than the Ohio. Indiana & Western and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois make, the latter's being 209 miles, against 198 over the L. E. & W. and the C. & A. roads.

William Stewart, general freight agent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, was in the city Saturday last looking matters over. He says that when the Pennsylvania Company are convinced that their competitors are disposed to advance rates east-bound and then maintain them the Pennsylvania people will advance their rates, and, as heretofore, maintain them to the letter.

The return of Commissioner Fink to his office this week, says the New York Mail and Express, will be hailed with pleasure by a great many of the managers, who have realized the difficulty of securing harmony in the absence of his pacific influence. Mr. Fink has been spending the summer at Carlsbad, and he will undoubtedly enter upon his duties with renewed vigor, now that the prospect for the maintenance of rates has so much improved.

It is quite probable that a \$1 rate will again be made to Cincinnati and return from this city. The fact is that there bide fair to be a deficit of over \$1,000,000 in connection with the centernial exposition, which the persons and corporations who guaranteed to make up such deficiencies will be called upon to meet, and as each road is on the guarantee fund to the amount of \$10,-000 it is for their interest to haul people into Cincinnati and increase the patronage of the centennial exposition to their fullest extent.

The annual meeting of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland road will be held on the 17th of this month, when three directors are to be elected. A good deal of interest is taken in this meeting, as the temper of the stockholders as to again leasing the road will be shown. It is claimed that the company could lease the road, if desirous of so doing, on much better terms than under their lease to the I., B. & W. How the terms could be any better is difficult to understand, as the C., S. & C. got all there was in the road above the actual cost of operating it, and that it was economically operated under C. E. Henderson no one will for a moment ques-

MINOR CITY MATTERS.

To-Day's Doings. REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL-Evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE-Johnson & Slavin's Minstrels, evening. PARK THEATER-"Muldoon's Picnic," afternoon and evening. BATTLE OF ATLANTA CYCLORAMA-Market street, between Illinois and Tennessee streets, day

and evening.

Prof. T. L. Neff, of DePauw University, spent yesterday in this city. Mr. A. C. Thomas, of Chicago, superintendent of leased lines of the Associated Press, arrived in the city yesterday, on a brief business trip, and is a guest at the New Denison.

Harry Hume, who was employed in the Journal composing-room for more than four years, has resigned his position, to accept an interest in a dry goods store at Greenfield, owned by his father-in-law.

Local News Notes. A gasoline stove exploded at 137 Hoyt avenue about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, causing a run for the fire department. The house is occupied by R. Duthrie. It was only slightly dam-

Frank Augbaugh, thirteen years of age, was rnn over by a buggy on South West street yesterday afternoon. The wheels passed over his abdomen and hips. Dr. C. I. Fletcher was called and attended the boy's injuries.

Misses Mary and Marga Varner, of Indianola, Ill. are visiting B. W. Harden and family Mrs. Flora Wasson returned Monday from Texas, where she has been spending the summer Mr. and Mrs. Charles Busby went to Indianapolis to spend Sunday with friends ... Mr. Charles Rushton left last Monday for Illinois to visit relatives Miss Rubie Harden has gone to Jamestown, Ind., where she will spend the winter Miss Cora Jones, of Knightstown, is visiting O. H. Furgason and family The Lebanon Glee Club, consisting of about twenty young ladies, went to Hazelrigg, Saturday, to sing at a Republican gath-ering....Miss Bessie Harden has gone to Mt. Gilead, O. to attend school this winter....Mrs. R. H. La. Follette returned last Monday, from a visit to friends in Kansas and Illinois Miss Bullard is home from

Danville, Ill.

Miss Anna Gilgis, of Eugene, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Hudson Brown...Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Austin, of Tolono, are guests at the residence of J. A. Clark, on North Jackson street ... Miss Allie White, of this city, has returned from a visit with relatives in West Lebanon... Mrs. L. Liddle, of Des Moines, Ia., sister of J. C. Pollock, after making a two weeks' visit with her brother, returned home on Friday....Miss Rose Vesey has returned from a most enjoyable visit with relatives and friends near Charity, this county...Mrs. Curtis Clark and children have returned from Oxford, O., where they have been visiting for several days...Mrs. W. H. Johns is visiting in Kankakee....Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Moore are attending the exposition at St. Louis.... Miss Fannie Kohler left for St. Louis, Saturday noon, to be absent several months...Mrs.
Martella Burt, who has been visiting friends in Kentucky, returned home on Saturday...Miss Anna Farrell, of Evansville, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Phipps... Miss Alma White, of Evansville, accompanied by her cousin, Sam White, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. George E. Spoor... Rev. W. H. Smith and wife are visiting in Clinton... Mrs. Dr. Sherriff and children are visiting friends in Omaha, Neb... Mrs. Will Townsley and son, of Crawfordsville, are in the city visiting friends.

Industrial and Trade Notes. The flouring mills are now being run to their fullest capacity day and night. The Acme milis alone turn out some 2,500 barrels every twenty-four hours.

The hominy mills are again full of business. Prices are firm and the manufacturers are able to purchase the grades of corn they must have at very satisfactory prices. Agents of sewing machines state that their business this year has been quite satisfactory.

A great many old styles have been exchanged for the improved machines. The Reliable Edge-tool Company was surprised last week by receiving two good orders for its axes from New England points near the heart

of the edge-tool manufactories. The Indianapolis Terra Cotta Company has been awarded the contract to furnish the terra cotta trimmings for the Terhune Block that is being errected at Anderson, Ind.

The Atlas Engine Company last week shipped a large engine to Connersville, which is to furnish the power for the machinery in the large addition McFarlan & Sons have made to their carriage factory.

Knight & Jillson have one of the busiest establishments about the city. They last week closed contracts to put in natural-gas plants at Sycamore, Greensburg, and to extend the plant

at Cadiz, Ind., several miles. There were built at the Indianapolis carworks last month 532 cars. It is the largest number ever turned out in any one month at

this establishment. In addition to this the company did a good deal of repairing. Wednesday last the Louisville gas-works or dered by telegraph from Dean Brothers one of

their largest steam pumps. Work was commenced on the pump Wednesday afternoon, and on the following Saturday it was shipped. The Jenney Electric Company last week sent a thirty-arc-lamp outfit to Astoria, Washington Territory, and on Saturday closed a contract with the Sydney, Ohio, Gas Company for a

thirty-are and 300-incandescent-light plant. The directors of the Indianapolis steel-rail mill will meet on Wednesday next to take some action regarding the conversion of the mill into one to manufacture steel wire instead of steel rails. They are quite determined to put the mill into operation as early as possible. The Quaker Brick-machine Company last week shipped one of its largest brick machines and an

Atlas engine to run it, to Terrell, Texas. The company has recently received several inquiries from Southern States regarding the machines and expects to make several sales in that section. Within the next thirty days there will not be a manufactory of any importance in and about

the city that is not supplied with natural gas for fuel unless it be a few establishments where the work is of such a character that the waste lumber and sawdust supply all the fuel required. Parrott & Taggart commence this morning moving into their new building, which is 170 feet long by 72 wide. It is four stories high, with basement. It will cost them \$16,000 to fit it up, and when complete it will be one of the largest and best-arranged bakeries west of the Alleghenies.

English parties are in the city for the purpose of examining the mo. Which are manufactured by the Pneumatic Company of this city. This company has shipped several of these monster molding machines abroad, and the Pullman works have one which is making an excellent record as a labor-saving machine. Parties who propose to establish another large

wholesale grocery house at Indianapolis are negotiating for a long lease of the Knippenberg | possible. Block, now being erected on the corner of Georgia and Pennsylvania streets. The wholesale grocery trade of Indianapolis now exceeds in volume that of the Cincinnati wholesale

Judging from the inquiries that the Indianapolis Steel Pulley and Machine Company are receiving relative to the new electric head-light for locomotives, within a short time it will have all it can do in its shops to fill the orders. One would be a wise move to put on a daily through | of these head-lights is now in use on the L., D

& W. road, and is fulfilling, it is claimed, to the letter all that is claimed for it.

Kingan & Co. will this week commence killing hogs on a more extensive scale than for some weeks past. The last sixty days they have been troubled to get bogs and have been killing less than at any time in some years past. Present indications are that more hogs are to be slaughtered in this market this fall and winter than in any former year, that is, if the hogs are placed on market. Coffin, Greenstreet & Fletcher are shaping their business so as to largely increase

The Indianapolis Cabinet Company is making a complete outfit of desks and other furniture for the offices of the President of Hayti, and it will make a large exhibit of these goods at an exposition soon to be opened at Melbourne. Australia. The company last week made a large shipment of desks to Para, South America. The company has increased the capacity of its veneering department by putting in new ma chinery, and it will at once erect a new dryhouse and glue-rooms, which will increase the capacity in that department 100 per cent.

This Week's Amusements.

The city theaters will have unusually strong attractions this week. At the Grand to-night Johnson & Slavin's minstrels, the best minstrel company traveling, will present an entirely new bill. Carroll Johnson, Bob Slavin, Hughey Dougherty, Jay Quigley, the wonderful Sel-binis, and other celebrities are with the company. Thursday night and during the rest of the week Bartley Campbell's "White Slave" will be given.

To-morrow night and Wednesday, matinee and evening, at English's will be seen Grattan Donnelly's new musical comedy success, "Fashions," interpreted by a fine company of comedians and singers. Seats are now on sale. Humphrey & Crossley's Dramatic and Spe-

cialty Company will begin a week's engagement at the Park this afternoon in the funny Irish farce, "Muldoon's Pienie," in which they introduce plenty of specialties.

She Is Intensely Partisan.

John Boyer was arrested last night on a warrant sworn out by his wife, charging him with assault and battery. She claims that he struck and beat her because she is a Democrat. Boyer, who is a Republican, says, however, that his wife, while he was absent on Saturday, took Harrison's picture from the window, destroyed it, and in its place hung Cleveland's. When he came home and asked her to explain why she destroyed the picture she struck him on the head with a broom. He denies that he struck her, and claims that some of his Demogratic neighbors induced her to hav him arrested. A friend gave bail for Boyer, and he was released to appear before the Mayor this

Colbert's Charges Against Policemen.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners will occur to-day, and the charges preferred against Sergeant Dawson and Captain Campbell will come up for consideration. The charges, so far, have only been in the hands of the secretary of the board, and it is believed that the commissioners will do nothing more to-day than fix a time for the trial of the two officers. It was rumored yesterday that Captain Colbert would withdraw the charges when the board met, but his friends say he will not. If an investigation is held it will probably consume some time, as not less than a baif-hundred witnesses have volunteered to tell what they know.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS is a household word all over the world. For over fifty years it has advertised itself by its merits. It is now advertised to warn the public against counterfeits. The genuine article is manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

THE WONDERFUL CARLSBAD SPRINGS.

An Eminent Physician Reads a Paper of Great Interest before the Interna-

tional Medical Congress. At the Ninth International Medical Congress, Dr. A. L. A. Toboldt, of the University of Pennsylvania, read a paper stating that out of thirty cases treated with Carlsbad Water and the Powder Carlsbad Sprudel Salt for chronic constipation, hypochondria, disease of the liver and kidneys, jaundice, adiposis, diabetes, dropsy from valvular heart disease, dyspepsia, catarrhal inflammation of the stomach, ulcer of the stomach or spleen, children with marasmus, gout, rheumatism of the joints, gravel, etc., twenty-six were entirely cured, three much improved, and one not treated long enough. Average time of treatment, tour weeks. The Doctor claims, in conclusion of his paper, that the Carlsbad Mineral Water, as exported by the city of Carlsbad, being the natural product, is much to be preferred, where the quantity of water is no objection, particularly in diseases of the stomach. Whenever the quantity of water cannot be taken the Powder Carlsbad Sprudel Salt (genuine imported) will answer equally as well. He states that the effect of the Water and Powder Sprudel Salt is to be relied upon, independently of any adjuncts of treat-ment, such as diet and exercise, etc. "My experience with the genuine imported Carlsbad Salt in powder form has been such that I may truly say that no remedy which I have employed, has given me as much pleasure and profit as this particular one." The dose of Salt is a teaspoonful three times a day dissolved in water. The GENUINE article is bottled under the water. The GENUINE article is bottled under the supervision of the city of Carlsbad, and has the seal of the city, and the signature of Eisner & Mendelson Co. on the neck of every bottle. All others are worthless imitations. The genuine is never sold in bulk. Dr. Toboldt's paper and table of cases mailed to any address upon application to the agents of the Carlsbad Spring, Eisner & Mendelson Company, 6 Barclay Street, New York. For sale by all druggists.

The genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract has the signature of "JOHANN HOFF" and "MORITZ EISNER," on the neck of every bottle. It is the best nutritive tonic in convalescence, dyspepsia, for the weak and debilitated. Beware of imitations. EIS-NER & MENDELSON Co. Sole Agents. For sale by

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

MASONIC-ANCIENT LANDMARKS LODGE, No. 319, F. and A. M. Stated meeting this (Monday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock. W. R. MINER, W. M. CHAS. SORHNER, Secretary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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A TONEY TO LOAN-6 PER CENT. HORACE McKAY, Room 11, Talbot & New's Block FINANCIAL-MONEY ON MORTGAGE-FARMS C. E. COFFIN & CO. CIX PER CENT. ON CITY PROPERTY IN IN-Odiana Isaac H. Kiersted, 13 Martindale Block. MONEY TO LOAN - LARGE OR SMALL amounts, on Marion county farms or city real estate. Lowest rates. Mortgage notes bought. D. C. BRYAN, 30 West Washington st.

IN ONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOW-M est market rate; privileges for repayment before due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 E. Market street, Indianapolis. WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED-THREE EXPERIENCED NATURAL gas fitters, at MEYERS & CO., 346 East New York street. No others need apply.

WANTED-AGENTS. GENTS WANTED-\$75 A MONTH AND EX-

A penses paid any active person to sell our goods; no capital; salary monthly: expenses in advance; particulars free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston FOR RENT.

FOR RENT-ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER Apply at Bryce's bakery. FOR RENT-ROOMS 8 and 9, TALBOTT and New's Block, first stairway south of postoffice. HORACE MCKAY.

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loan the full amount of share, premium not deducted. Interest, 6 per cent., payable mouthly. Premium payable weekly. The association has been in operation for six and one-half years, and has loaned to its members over \$110,000, which has been used in securing homes. You can pay your loan any time and can pay dues weekly, monthly or as much in advance as you choose. Secure your shares as promptly as DIRECTORS

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A. A. HELFER, Carriage Manufacturer. DR. F. S. NEWCOMER. THOS. H. SPANN, Jno. S. Spann & Co.

A Striking Picture A Revival of Old-Time Sim-In one of Harper's issues is given a very fine illustration of Roberts's celebrated painting. known as "Doctoring Old Time." It represents a typical old-timer, with his bellows, blowing the dust from an ancient clock, with his cords and weights carefully secured. One of these

> The suggestive name, "Doctoring Old Time." brings to our mind another version of the title, used for another purpose-" Old-Time Coctor-

> clocks in this generation is appreciated only as a

"DOCTORING OLD TIME."

We learn, through a reliable source, that one of the enterprising proprietary medicine firms of the country has been for years investigating the formulas and medical preparations used in the beginning of this century, and even before, with a view of ascertaining why people in our great-grandfathers' time enjoyed a health and physical vigor so seldom found in the present generation. They now think they have secured the secret or secrets. They find that the prevailing opinion that then existed, that "Nature has a remedy for every existing disorder," was true, and, acting under this belief, our grandparents used the common herbs and plants. Continual trespass upon the forest domain has made these herbs less abundant and has driven them further from civilization until they have been discarded as remedial agents because of

the difficulty of obtaining them. H. H. Warner, proprietor of Warner's safe cure and founder of the Warner Observatory, Roshester, N. Y., has been pressing investigations in this direction into the annals of old family histories until he has secured some very valuable formulas from which his firm is now preparing medicines, to be sold by all druggists. They will, we learn, be known under the general title of "Warner's Log Cabin remedies." Among these medicines will be a "sarsaparilla." for the blood and liver, "Log Cabin hops and buchu remedy," for the stomach, etc., "Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy," "Log Cabin hair tonic," "Log Cabin extract," for internal and external use, and an old valuable discovery for catarry, called "Log Cabin rose cream." Among the list is also a "Log Cabin

plaster and a "Log Cabin liver pill." From the number of remedies, it will be seen that they do not propose to cure all diseases with one preparation. It is believed by many that with these remedies a new era is to dawn upon suffering humanity. and that the close of the nineteenth century will see these roots and herbs, as compounded under the title of Warner's Log Cabin remedies, as popular as they were at its beginning. Although they come in the form of proprietary medicines, yet they will be none the less welcome, for suffering humanity has become tired of modern doctoring, and the public has great confidence in any remedies put up by the firm of which H. H. Warner is the head. The people have become suspicious of the effects of doctoring with poisonous drugs. Few realize the injurious effects following the prescriptions of many modern physicians. These effects of poisonous drugs, already prominent, will become more pronounced in coming generations. Therefore, we can cordially wish the old-fashioned new remedies the best of success.

INDIANAPOLIS BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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